month

# The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854. THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher.

Rusito Bidg., Ninth and Grand Avenue, Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 16 cents per week; 45 cents per

By mail, Dally and Sunday, one month 40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

day. The Kansas City Weekly Journal.

Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year. Telephones: Rudness Office Zo: Edl.

Foreign Advertisingt The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1020 Masonic Temple, Chicago, and 21-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City

Missouri, as pecond class mail matter. Wenther Forecast for Sunday. Washington, Feb. 26.—For Oklahoma and India-erritory: Generally fair, northerly winds. Serritory: Generally fair, northerly winds. For Missouri: Partly cloudy weather; probably For Kansas: Partly cloudy weather, northeasterly

#### NOT SIGNIFICANT.

The statement accredited to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to the effect that preparations for war are being made as rapidly as possible is neither very trustworthy nor very significant. It is not trustworthy because, first, no official of the government is doing that kind of talking-at least, no official in a high and responsible position; second, the statement was given out as the substance of a Washington special to one of the two New York papers which are known as "the vellow journals," which have been printing all kinds of sensational stories without a

particle of regard for truth or honesty.

But, accepting Mr. Roosevelt's alleged statement as authentic, it is not startling nor is it highly important. Everybody understands that the relations between this country and Spain are strained, and that if it be found that our battieship was destroyed by outside agencies they are likely to become more strained still. Under the circumstances the commonest prudence would require that we prepare for possible emergencies. Whether Mr. Roosevelt has or has not made a statement, the people understand that the government is using all expedition in placing itself on a war feeting, and they would be much disappointed to find that they were mistaken.

Nor is there any good reason why the fact of our war preparations should be concealed. It would be well enough to let foreign powers know that we are strengthening our defenses. Only a few days ago a Spanish officer belittled the means of resistance this government would be able to display in the event of war. He declared we are groping in the dark, wholly unprepared to-day for what the morrow may bring forth. The people of Spain, he said, are pursuing a different and more definite plan, and the minute war is de clared they will know-precisely how to proceed. If we are getting into fighting condition there is no harm in permitting foreigners to become acquainted with the fact; it may help them to be good.

### MR. SCARRITT'S SUCCESSOR.

The removal of Mr. Scarritt from the board of police commissioners and the substitution of Mr. Hugh C. Ward looks very much like a piece of political jobbery in the interest of the Brown faction of the Kansas City Democracy. Mr. Ward, in the past, has been identified with the Brown faction, or "gang," and the conclusion is natural and immediate that Gov ernor Stephens is lending himself to the reinstatement of that faction.

Those who accept this theory and who re member the use made of the police departmeet when Fyke and Johnson were on the board, naturally conclude further that the same kind of disreputable use is to be made of it again. That is to say, it will be emplayed to protect gamblers and other crimthats who pay for their privileges, and to drive out those who do not "put up;" the old system of bonuses for appointments and saloon privileges will be revived, and the various other forms of corruption which flourished so rankly will be set in motion again.

Mr. Ward, however, stoutly denies that his appointment is in the interest of any faction or that it means anything, so far as he is concerned, but the upholding and promotion of the public interests. It will soon be determined whether he is speaking truthfully or merely for effect; the kind of under his and Gregory's management cannot be hidden. Until he proves himself otherwise, it is but fair to Mr. Ward to assume that he is sincere and that his intentions are good, although on the face of it his appointment strongly indicates that a deal has been arranged with the governor for further debasing a police department which is only decent now by comparison

The Journal, in common with good citizens generally, will be very glad if Mr. Ward shall demonstrate to the people of this city that the predictions regarding his official service were erroneous and unjust.

## A PLEA FOR FAIRNESS.

The well known colored leader and teacher, Booker T. Washington, has given his race many wise counsels in regard to conduct and deportment, and in reference to general aims in life and relations to the whites. In fact, his advice has been so severe that some of the colored leaders have been disposed to resent it as unjust and unwarranted.

But Mr. Washington has just shown that he can talk as vigorously for his people as he has been accustomed to talk to them In a letter to the Louisiana constitutional convention he makes a strong appeal for fair treatment of the colored citizen. Noting the agitation in favor of an election law that would deprive thousands of Louis. fana colored men of their votes, he declares the convention cannot afford to make a law that permits an ignorant white man to vote and prevents an ignorant colored man from voting. Such an enactment could only react upon the whites. Education, property and character should be the of suffrage, without regard to color, race or previous condition of servitude,

More than one-half of the voting population of Louisiana is colored, Mr. Washington says, and it would be an exceedingly unwise thing to bar them from the suffrage, as a race, while permitting white provision should be agreed to by the pres-

providing that in proportion as the ignorant secure education, property and character they will be given all the rights of citizens. Intelligence, white as well as honor are fitted for citizenship, and the color of the man is a secondary considera-

#### THE BEST HISTORICAL NOVEL.

When the reader of fiction grows weary of our present problem-and-purpose novels, it is good for rest as well as study to go back to life and work more simple and objective. He need travel no farther than the time of Bayard Taylor, though our pace is so rapid that that writer's expression seems much older than it is. Scarce a generation has passed since the appearince of his "Story of Kennett," yet it might have been produced in the period with which it deals, because the lack of knowledge in regard to the author's novelist gifts has thrust him so far into the

The older people all remember how eagerly they read, when they first appeared, those vivid letters from soreign lands, and the younger ones peruse the treasured records with immediate interest. They link his poetry, too, with the work of Longfellow and Whittier on the one hand, and Lanier and our present race of poets on the other; but the reading of the novels seems to come by chance, and even the student is not always conscious of the fact that this one production occupies an important midway place in the development of American fiction.

It has a more advanced position in the author's evolution, for it was written after twenty years of varied and progressive literary training; after "Hannah Thurston" and "John Godfrey's Fortunes" had brought him prolific measures of appreciation and popularity, and after the long and careful consideration which an artist gives to a theme that demands the finest force within him. And he worked with such result that Whittier wrote him: "It contains as good things as there are in the English language," and Mr. Howells said: "It is the best historical (historical in the sense of retrospective) novel ever written in America."

He himself declares in preface that h has interwoven fact and fiction at the command of his inherent conception, and while he preserves in some ways the methods of the early novelists he also links himself with the best possibilities of the coming time. The story is in all intent a rehearsal of the plain and simple annals of the neighboring families who dwelt in 1796 about the Kennett square of the author's own birth and boyhood. The elements it employs are the common things of the farm and village life of that period in a region where all the human interests were largely molded and colored by the Quaker character, and where the distinctive English influence was still a vital force. We have the familiar double love story, the tangled threads of mystery, and the stress and strain of character which belong to the properties of the early movel. but the work contains as well a certain atmosphere and feeling and subtle suggestion that distinguish the nobler methods of

the present time. The narrative begins with a kind of Quaker deliberation. One reads slowly, but as the spirit of it manifests itself, his interest rapidly increases and he becomes conscious of a characteristic vigor and depth, inwrought with a sense of beauty and truth nd dignity and fine dramatic power. As one scene follows another the vivid scquence produces a greater intensity, and the whole effect is full of the stimulus and recuperation which comes from the rich, productive soil. The chase, the barn raising and the dance. Gilbert Potter's ride to Chester, his loss, his peril and his rescue, the interview between Dr. Deane and old man Potter, the betrayal of the highwayman and his restitution, and finally the funeral and the strong denouement, are painted with unquestioned freedom and skill.

And with all this every single character is developed in the exact proportion which individual claim as well as the whole effect requires. Martha Deane is a most satisfactory exposition of the womanly ideal and Gilbert Potter is the fundamental type of American manhood. His mother in her stubborn pride and mystical "leadings," is an excellent foil for Martha's father, whose haughty spirit was only intensified by his Quaker doctrines. Sandy Flush and service it is predicted the city will receive Deb Smith are equally realistic and suggestive, and Betsey Lavender, who acts the part of human providence to the tried and tested lovers, preserves to us a faithful and attractive portrait of the typical humankindly old maid of a hundred years ago.

These are fine definitive forces, and they are further enhanced by the indefinabl charm of idyllic romance and poetic realism that pervades the whole creation. It is unerringly objective, yet we are shown the inner throes of mind and heart and spirit. Questions of profound importance are presented and considered in the natural way of insulated neighborhoods. Yet while it repays the closest analytical interest, it is a story which can always be enjoyed simply for the story's sake. And while one may return to it, sure of finding fresh de light, he may be glad if he has passed it by, since the first reading has such rich

#### treasures to bestow. THE TRADING STAMP SCHEME.

This invention for stimulating trade for those dealers who patronize it and at the same time make money for those who engineer it has not been a brilliant success in Kansas City. It has been tried by two or three different companies, and for a short time flourished widely, but those in charge seem to have encountered difficulties they could not surmount. In consequence many shoppers have been left in possession of partly filled books which are now not worth the blank paper the stamps are

pasted on. It may well be questioned if the principle on which this trading scheme is based is not fundamentally and fatally defective. At any rate, the public has no reason to grieve over the failure of a system which favored a few tradesmen in a community at the determining factors in conferring the right | expense of all the rest. The cost, of course fell upon the consumer, who not only was burdened with the obligation to pay for the goods he purchased but he must also indirectly support the managers of the

scheme. In addition to being unfair, however, this method of making money has been decided men, without regard to intelligence or ed- by a competent court to be also illegal. The neation, to vote. His proposition is that a court of appeals of the District of Columbia has lately held it to be within the statute ent convention that shall be incapable of prohibiting gift enterprises. According to the argument of those who maintain that

unjust discrimination, at the same time the syllabus of the case, the decision is, in substance, as follows: "An agreement be tween a number of merchants and a corporation that the latter shall print the names of the former in its subscribers' diblack, must rule, and the lawmakers can- rectory and circulate a number of copies not afford to make fish of one and fowl of the book in the city, and that the mer the other, without injuring the white race | chants shall purchase of the corporation : more than the blacks. The suffrage should number of the so-called trading stamps only be given where the recipients of the to be given to customers with their pur chases and by them preserved and pasted in the books aforesaid until a certain number has been secured, when they should be presented to the corporation in exchange for the customer's choice of certain articles kept in stock by the corporation is within the prohibition of the act prohib iting gift enterprises." This means that "trading stamps," "cash coupons" and oth er similar schemes for attracting purchas ers or working dealers may be prohibited by the enforcement of the anti-lottery law.

#### NOTES AND NOTIONS.

What is coming over Mr. Howells? He seems to be falling into a pre-Raphaelite or at least a Queen Anne period. In a recent column regarding Mr. Stedman he speaks of his own "contemporancity with" this poet, who has "mused forth" the spirit of New York, but whom the city does not in return sufficiently "renown." He finds that Mr. Stedman "releases himself to" a fun that is "environmental" if not temper amental. He likes Mr. Stedman's old verses, but expects to like his "recenter" verses still more. Of course, there is nothing in the law or the dictionary to condemn these expressions, though we cannot help wondering whether there was not some protest in Mr. Howells' own conscience. At bottom is there much if any difference between far-fetched phrases whether they are fetched from far back or from the in choate future-between the affectation of archaism and the affectation of slang?

General Lew Wallace has shown that good notions are no rarity with him, but one of the best is the provision which it is said he has placed in his will that his library and the beautiful building he has constructed to contain it are to go, upon his death, to the people of his favor?" town of Crawfordsville. If the well-to-do residents of other towns would think of their townsmen as kindly and as wisely, recognizing in such bequests not only precious privilege, but also the payment in some sort of a debt for the benefits received in the peace and protection of th community, there would probably be much less envy of the comfort of those who have fairly deserved it, and the doctrines of communism would be received with less favor. If every good citizen, with little wealth or with much, would even make the community his residuary legatee, after provision for those near relatives who really have a claim upon him, the resulting benefit to the community would in time be considerable.

It seems that the "Order of the Crown persists in regarding itself as "no joke." Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the provost of the University of Pennsylvania, has consented to chaperon it, and explains her approval as based upon the notion that it does people good to know who and where they came from, and that "the consciousness of lineage" makes them worthier folks. As far as our observation goes that depends on the lineage and depends on the folks. The sons of the worthiest people we know seem almost to take delight in showing how unworthy of their parentage they can be. And again we have never seen the case in which the consciousness of descent from a convict or a notorious criminal served to make the descendant any worthier. Now there are very few monarchs whose personal record, or whose lood, was such as to require an average American to work very hard to live up to it. We are quite sure that the conscious ness of lineage from a king can serve but one purpose, and that is to make the possessor fancy himself worth more than he is. Hence we do not approve of the "Order of the Crown."

Harper's Weekly of last week prints a double-page copy of a painting by H. A. Ogden, and Mr. Martin vouches for the historical verity of it, showing Washington as he pledges the health of his adonted granddaughter in a good sized glass of vin sec. Not even the most ardent prohibitionist can close his eyes to the fact that the Father of his Country had not "gotten right" on this subject, for while there may have been some total abstainers in Washington's day, it was on the general ground of asceticism rather than on the theory of the evil and danger of intoxication. At the same time it may be worthy of note that the spectacle of Washington, immortalized in the act of drinking a glass of wine, now causes a great many people to wish that it were in some other act.

When a number of Southern gentlemen renounce thir noble leisure long enough to hang or burn or skin alive a colored person who has incurred their royal suspicion of violating law and custom, it may give a temporary sense of uneasiness to those who believe in equal justice, and that of the judicial kind, for whites and blacks alike, but still it is none of their business in particular. But in the case of the officer of the United States who with his family was murdered in cold blood a few days since in the province of Carolina because some of his fellow citizens have an antipathy to seeing a black man in office, we would like to see the government of the United States of America take one eye off Spain just long enough to search out, as it can, and hang, as it should every black hearted wretch who was engaged in the horrible crime against innecent men and against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States.

A Virginia woman school teacher had devoted her leisure time and money during the past few years to the raising of sheep. She had but little time and less money to put into the business, but as she owned a small piece of ground she bought eight or nine ewes and turned them out to care for thomselves with what little assistance she could give. She has cleared nearly \$500 thus far, and finds sheep a great deal easier to manage than the long-wooled kids who are entrusted to her in the school. She may in time devote her entire attention to the sheep. At any rate she is practically independent of the school board, and that is a very delightful feeling for one who has long trembled in the presence and under the authority of a lot of men who knew nothing about the matters in which they were expected to rule.

The young women of Northwestern university have been dependent hitherto upon walking and dancing for their physical training, while their male companions have had the use and benefit of the excellent university gymnasium. It is rather against

men can be trusted to legislate in the interests of women that the university authorities seem never to have thought of the physical needs of the women students until the latter came before President Rogers and demanded their rights. Unlike General Gage with the Boston boys, President Rogers listened with sympathy to the plea of the girls and promised that things should be evened up. And henceforth, if the girls are satisfied with that, they are to be granted the use of the gymnasium for an hour and a half two days a week, Good for Mr. Rogers.

The letters of Henry C. Carey from Iowa in the year 1860, published not long since in Senator Morrill's reminiscences in the Forum, show that Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa were in those days as badly off as was Kansas three years ago, New York merchants having re fused to sell to those states except for the cash paid down on the delivery of the goods. But no other region can show a record of such rapid and phenomenal recovery from such depression as do Kansas and Nebraska this year. How many were there four years ago who would have believed it possible that such letters as those of Mr. Franklin Matthews in Harper's Weekly could be written about Kansas in the year 1898? Something of this is indeed due to fortune, but the fact is that things were not so bad as they seemed four and six years ago. Debt-paying is not an inspiring occupation, and the Kansans made things seem much worse than they were by howling. At least some of them

The Union Signal calls attention to the remarkable fact that there is not the name of a single editor nor of any woman among those distinguished by being introduced upon the table's of the new congresional library. It is indeed curious that such an oversight should have occurred. In general, lists for such purposes should be submitted for suggestions to a lage number of persons with varied tastes. Surely the name of Horace Greeley, at least, should have been included among the immortals of our American pantheon, and perhaps those of several other great editors. And the omission of Mrs. Browning, Sappho. Madame DeStael and George Eliot is quite inexplicable. It can scarcely have been due to prejudice, but to the narrow point of view of those who made the selection.

#### The Possibility of War.

From the Chicago Tribune. It is clearly within the possibilities that the United States may shortly be involved in a war with Spain. That emergency is recognized not alone by the people but by the government, as is evidenced by its un mistakable preparations for war. Should such an emergency actually materialize what would be the dimensions of the war. what forces would be engaged, what terri tory would be occupied by it, what would be the strength engaged, and what would be the outcome? are questions of general

The outcome of such a war would largely depend upon the respective strength of the forces engaged. In the last great war, that etween France and Germany, went into the struggle with half a million men against Germany's million, and was speedily crushed. In our war of the rebel-South, with, comparatively speak ing, half a million men, inaugurated a war against the North with, comparatively speaking a million men and finally was forced to succumb. All other things being equal two men'are too strong for one man and this Spain will find out speedily if it should rashly try the issue of war with the

What will be the locality of this war Clearly not in Spain. The United States will send no troops across the Atlantic to attack Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, or any other Spanish city or to invade the king dom of Spain, nor will it attack the far with other powers. The war will be in th immediate neighborhood of the United States, about as far from Key West as it s from Chicago to St. Joseph, across Lake Michigan. The battleground can be seen rom the mastheads of our vessels at the Dry Tortugas, as the Michigan shore can seen on a fair day from the top of the Auditorium tower. The very center of the onflict will be Havana, a city about as big as Milwaukee, with a population of about 200,000 people, perhaps one-fourth of them blacks, who are hostile to the Spaniards; he remainder whites, including the Spanish residents, who, of course, are for Spain and the Cuban-born, who are mostly for independence. In that city the mass of the Spanish forces will be concentrated, and here will be the government of what is eft of the Island of Cuba. Everything will

revolve about the city of Havana, The first step, if war is declared, will be the capture of Havana. The fleet of the United States will be concentrated off that city and begin operations. It will not run nto the barbor and expose itself to the langer which may have resulted in the exolosion of the Maine. It will take position within range and shell the city with its long-range, high-power guns. It will make it specially uncomfortable for Havana, not only by bombardment but by blockade, for Havana practically has no supplies and lives from hand to mouth. Spain has been devastating the island for over two years and the city is forced to live on provis ons obtained from the United States, which will no longer be obtainable in case of war It will be in no condition to stand the joint

pressure of bombardment and hunger, Spain may muster a considerable fleet. It has one battleship, six cruisers of the first class, six of the second class, which are mainly available for convoying pur poses, twenty-eight of the third class, and seventy-one of the fourth class, which are old and slow going gunboats, and thirty eight torpedo boats. But the Spanish fleet will labor under many disadvantages if it interferes with the American. It has no coal at hand. All it uses it buys from France and England, and its nearest depot s at the Canary Islands. On the other hand, the United States has an enormous supply for its commercial and naval marine clos at hand, while Spain is hopelessly deficient.

If a Spanish vessel is disabled it will be practically helpless, as it will be 3,000 miles away from its docks and repair shops From its lack of coal, want of facilities for repairing, and its inferior strength Spanish fleet will not cut much of a figure

The blockade of Havana will be the signal for the opening of all the Cuban ports, and it will then be possible to send arms, munitions, and provisions freely to the insurgents instead of getting them in by stealth and by evading both American and Spanish scrutiny. Thousands of young Americans will also go in and take service with the in surgents. Better armed and equipped, the insurgents will then move forward and as sume the offensive. There will be no need of a large number of American land forces When the regular army was reduced onehalf the full complement of officers was re tained. That army can be doubled by filling up to 50,000, the legitimate number government can get all the new mer The old regulars who have been discharged will help fill up the ranks, and the new men will learn the business in a short time by association with the old. It will not be necessary to send even one-half of the army to unite with the insurgents With the fleet on the one side shelling the city and the insurgents pressing forward or the other up to the gates of Havana the half-starved Spanish soldiers would soon while the pro-Spanish people in and around Havana would soon decide it was of no us

its lines is 100,000. With the fleet on onside of them and the insurgents reinforced by American troops on the other and star-vation menacing them, they would soon have to surrender and scurry back to Spain. Spain.

#### The Lord's Supper.

From the Atlanta Constitution Perhaps the most startling religious sensation yet sprung in this age of original departures is the strange heresy which emanates from Union Theological seminary, New York. Dr. McGiffert, one of the iding professors in this time-honored institution, makes the declaration that the noly sacrament of the Lord's supper is without special religious significance

As Christians the world over have been taught to regard this sacrament with pe culiar reverence on account of its divine institution, the heretical declaration of Dr. McGiffert is bound to stir up religious excitement in both hemispheres. Speaking of the last meeting between Christ and His disciples in "the little upper room" at Jerusalem, on which occasion the ment was first observed, Dr. McGiffert says: "To read subtile and abstruse do trines into this simple and touching act, unpremeditated, yet summing up in itself, the whole story of His life and sacrifice is a great injustice; for it takes from the all its beautiful naturalness, which is so characteristic of Him and so perfectly in keeking with His direct and unaffect ed thought and speech." In other words Dr. McGiffert contends that the institution of the Lord's supper was social in its character and wholly devoid of sacramenta features. He furthermore contends that the disciples, in afterward observing th Lord's supper as a memorial feast, did so purely in attestation of their grief for the Savior's departure.

#### Spare the Kiss, Cowdy.

From the Chicago Post A morning paper favors us with a pic ture of Mr. Cowdy, of Kansas, the negro evangelist who has undertaken to convert 'clonel Ingersoll and snatch him from the burning. It is interesting to read, as an illustration of Mr. Cowdy's methods, that "those who join him are saluted with the 'holy kiss,' and when one has received that kiss he is a disciple," Greatly as we admire Mr. Cowdy's mission in life, and much as we applaud his determination to rehabilitate our infidel friend, we do not envy the colonel as the recipient of that despite its sanctity. And from what we know of the colonel, who is somewhat choleric, we suspect that if Cowdy under-takes to kiss him there will be a fight. The announcement of this part of the programme is very premature and altogether foolish, for as soon as the colonel learns that Cowdy is going East to kiss him he will sneak behind the cover of the law, and thus frustrate the good work contemplated. It would seem that, considering the matter at stake, Cowdy should stipulate that there shall be no kissing without the free consent of the party of the second part, and that all osculation shall be withheld unless prompted by the workings of grace in Colonel Ingersoll's awakened conscience.

#### Philadelphia Pingree Patch.

rom the Philadelphia Times. An experiment was tried last year on small scale in utilizing a portion of the vacant land in a single section of the city for the benefit of those partially or out of employment. The result of that experiment is now officially stated, and appears from the report that ninety-six quarter-acre farms produced an average of 862 each, the land being planted with potaoes and other vegetables. The total return of the experiment was

5,955, from a money outlay of \$1,825, nearly half of which went for the salaries of superintendent and office expenses, the outlay for plowing, tools, seeds and fertilizers being less than \$600, or about one-tenth of the value of the produce raised. As the most of this produce was raised

by those totally unskilled in agriculture the showing is an excellent and in every way encouraging one, and may stimulate the public spirited members of the committee to an application of their experiment on a much wider scale during the coming

The twenty-five acres cultivated last year land about Philadelphia. Ten times ninety-six families could be found glad of the opportunity to adopt this method of honorable and healthy self-support, and they should be given an opportunity to do so.

## Godless Schools in Missouri.

From the Columbia Weekly If Attorney General Crow is right the Bible must be a scaled book in Missouri public schools and God has no place in ou ducational system. He construes the constitution to forbid even the voluntary re peating of the Lord's prayer. As for reading a verse or more from the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, that, holds, is clearly unconstitutional. Gene General Crow may be wrong. We hope and believe he is. But a constitution framed in this way, and which closes the public schools of Missouri to God and His word, is not adapted to this Christian state.

In Kansas-poor, bleeding Kansas-the statute law and constitution permit the reading of the Bible in the schools. Shall we be behind Kansas? The supreme court of the United States has decided that this is "a Christian nation." Shall Missouri not be a Christian state? Said Archbishop Ryan: "Are chastity, honor and obedience to law less important than arithmetic and grammar?" Must Missouri children learn the lessons of morality from pagan mythologies alone?

The state needs a new constitution. The attorney general has given a weighty argument against the present antiquated doc

## Not a Case for "Cash."

From the New York World. Some of the officials at Washington have "figured out" a cash indemnity for the loss of the Maine in the event that Spanish

responsibility shall be established.

Beyond liberal pensions to the familles or dependents of the dead, this is not a cas for money damages. Better, far better, if there should be a just demand for repara tion, that our government should make freedom for Cuba the ultimatum. To put an end to the long reign of despotism and cruelty in that unhappy island would glorify the dead and give to the liberty-loving people of this country a satisfaction which to amount of money could bestow.

Let freedom to the oppressed be the rep tration for Spain's crowning crime against civilization, should that crime be estab-

#### Colonel Kerens Doesn't Want War. rom the Washington Post

Colonel R. C. Kerens, the noted Missouri Republican and personal friend of Pres ident McKinley, was seen in the lobby of the Arlington last evening. The colonel is blithe and genial as ever, but he takes no stock in the war talk. "A war," said he, "would bring in its train untold evils to this country. It is only to be sought as a last resort. Those of us who went through the war between the states are not hankering after a fight with any country. See how the stock puotations go tumbling just from the mere newspaper tories of trouble. Hundreds of millions values have been sacrificed already, and millions more will be sacrificed fever is kept up by a continuation of the sensations that we daily see in print."

## He Knew Him Well.

from the Atlanta Constitution A Georgia candidate for a county office. in a speech to the colored voters, used the

expression, "the galled jade."
"What he mean by dat?" asked a voter. "Well," explained another, "he got mixed up dar kase he runnin' on a free liquor platform, en whut he meant ter say wuz 'de gallon jug.' Dat's whut he meant. I to stand by Spain any longer. The largest ! been knowin' him long time."

#### number of men that Spain can get behind | The Peace That Passeth All Understanding.

A Kingshure in New York Herald. "Seek peace and pursue it."-Psalm These words mean that peace is an ob ject worthy of being vigorously seeven, indeed, of being hunted after.

Peace has several aspects: First-There is peace which is the op-The future is always ocsite of worry. uncertain. We lay our plans as wisely as we may, but there are innumerable contingencies between and their realization. We keep asking ourselves, "Have I omitted any important item from my calculations? Have I put my money in good securities, or in an enterprise that, after all, lacks promise? Is accident or sick ness going to befall me? Have I made proper provision for my family or for my own old age?" There are lines of care upon the faces we meet. Even though some people are careless and light hearted mos! men know the stern realities of life and do not cast off cares easily. Life trings its worriments, and where there is

worry there cannot be peace. Second-Peace is the opposite of conflict War desolates a land. Weary marches fierce battles, horrible carnage and sor row in multitudes of homes mark its conthuance. Peace means a reunited nation business prosperity, intellectual and so cial advancement, happy homes, rewarded industry-all those things which we sun under the word "progress." Tumultuous passions rage in some man's breast, envy gnaws or avarice shrivels or anger lacer ates or lust burns. What a contrast to such a one the real saint, with the Sab bath morning calm upon his brow and peace like a river in his heart!

Third-Peace is the opposite of a dis turbed conscience. It is unfortunately true that there are a great many men who are not concerned about their evil doing. I it not peace which is in such souls, but moral stagnation. The petty uniform tes imony of mankind, on the other hand, that the human heart is not at peace. That men feel themselves to be somehow out o right relations to Deity is the thought that underlies all religious The great ques tion that comes to the front in heathen lands as well as in Christian is: "How shall a man be just with God?" Unth that question is satisfactorily answered there is no peace.

The important, practical question now is How shall peace be secured? First-As contrasted with worry th way of peace is trust. Trust does not imply carelessness or indifference. In our Lord's beautiful discourses His warning in regard to the cares of life is really not "Take no thought," but rather, anxious." "Your heavenly Father." He says, "knoweth that ye have need of all these things." No one is rightly relieved of care in planning or diligence in the work of life, but proper care and reasonable diligence are very different from

worry. This lesson of trust is not always easy to learn, but it can be learned. God is on the throne of the universe. We do not under-stand His plans, but it is enough that He rules. When we are sure of our pilot we eed not question every time he shifts th helm. We cannot see the end from the beginning, but the Father can. It is to be un derstood that losses and failures, greater or less, will still come into our lives. But the will not interfere with the peace which trust in God brings. It is the peace of the great ocean deeps, even though the tempes rages on the surface. Nor is such peace stolidity; it is not superficial lightness s full and true and it possesses the soul. I is deep, pervading, enduring.
Second—As contrasted with conflict, peace

is to be gained by conquest. It is the battle fought through to victory. It was thus that our nation gained peace in the war of the Revolution. How precarious just now the condition of Europe, with each nation armed to the teeth! It is not a satisfactor; peace when war may flame out at any mo ment. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right.

In the conflict of passions in the human

breast peace can be had only by conquest. A man must be the victor over himself or the evils within him will continue in angre war. The peaceful possession of truth comes only through conflict fought to a finish. We deprecate theological controversies, and some of them indeed are foolish enough. But even theological warfare is better than a calm which is the quiet of death. When the great fundamental religious contentions have been fought through to victory permanent and productive peac

Third-As contrasted with a disturbed onscience, peace comes through atonement. There will be peace only when man is at one with God. The bringing this to pass is the atonement-through Jesus Christ. The salvation which Jesus brings is not in sin. but from sin. It is a work wrought not so much for the believer as in the believer. It is no artificial process hinging on a legal fiction. It is something real and vital. It is a new life in the believing heart-the lif of God within the man, deep and high and wide as the divine grace and lasting as eternity. This is true peace-peace here on earth, and peace swelling in fuller tide out into the life that lies beyond this.

from the Chicago Record. Man's love of power is insatiable; from bossing his wife he gets to think he could boss a nation. Life is a battlefield; but, through the thickest of the fight, we all manage to work in a few picnics.

Men who marry schoolteachers should be pretty sure that they themselves are well grounded in grammar.

Some people talk about wanting a coat-

of-arms when they haven't been using table napkins more than two weeks. We admire the heroes of the past, but always have a sneaking feeling that the martyrs ought to have been smart enough

## A Speculation in "Futures."

From the Harlem Life, Clerical papa—"What makes my little boy so thoughtful to-day?" Bobby-"I was thinking about your beau

tiful sermon on heaven, papa Clerical papa-"And what did you think, my angel

Bobby-"I wanted to ask you a question, Clerical papa-"That's right, Bobby, always try to apply the sermon. Now what did you want to ask?"

Bobby-"Papa, do you think we shall

#### now each other in hell?" Bobby finds out later upstairs, Where He Fell Short.

rom the New York Press. "Marse Ben," said an old darky, "you ain't gwine run fer guv'ner, is you' "I don't know; I've been thinking about "You ax my exwise?"

"Well, bein' ez you ax it, I'll give it: Ef wuz you I wouldn't!" 'Why-don't you think I could fill the chair? "Oh, yes, suh! You could fill de chair, but

#### Gittin' Restless. Pears like they're gettin' restlens, as far as you ki

I don't think you could fill de bill!"

The boys who followed Sherman-the boys who fought with Lee: t may be I misjedge 'em, yit somehow, left an' right They're whisperin' together like they're ready for a fight!

Sorter gittin' restless-although the ol' flar waves An' ripples in the sunshine over so many graves! But you see-we're all one people, an' heed our coun An' when they strike one section they interfere wit

## The Cheerful Idlot.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you ever hear the story about the cause of the extreme paucity of the rab-bit's tail?" asked the typewriter boarder who has been taking folklore lectures "Before we proceed," said the cheerful idiot, "is this a tale of hare, a tail of hare, a tale of hair, or a tail of hair?"

#### "I WILL NOT WISH ALL GRIEF AND LOSS AND FEARS."

will not wish all grief and loss and fear hould leave my life and let my heart go free For then true love could never come to me That deepest love that has its birth in icars, And never unto laughing eyes appears, But only rises from grief's boundless sea. As, where black night and ocean blended be Sudden the moon its tranquil splendor rears.

That guides to it my weary heart and eyes and a soft whisper through the night wind sight oon shines brightest from the darkest skice; Its golden path across grief's ocean lies: -Lillah (Cabet) Perry.

### SONG FOR WINTER.

Now winter fills the world with snow, Wild winds across the country blow. And all the trees, with branches bare, Like beggars shiver to the air Oh, now hurrah for sleds and skates! t polar expedition waits When school is done carh day for me-Off for the ice-bound Arctic sea.

The ice is strong upon the creek, The wind has roses for the check, The snow is knee-deep all around, And earth with clear blue sky is crowned Then come, and we may find the but Wherein the Esquimau is shut, Or see the polar bear, whose fur Makes fun of the thermometer

Let us who want our muscles tough Forsake the tippet and the muff. The keen fresh wind will do no harm The leaping blood shall keep us warm, A spin upon our Arctic main Shall drive the clouds from out the brain. And for our studies we at night Shall have a better appetite. -Frank Dempster Sherman.

#### HEAVEN IS ABOUT US.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: The soul that rises with us, our life's star, Hath had elsewhere its setting. And cometh from afar. Not in entire forgetfulness, And not in utter nakedne But trailing clouds of glory, do we come From God, who is our home: Heaven lies about us in our infancy.

#### OF CURRENT INTEREST.

"Horses are the most expensive luxury n earth," declared a New York man who is recognized as qualified to speak, the other day. "No class of men has any license to own horses except paupers and million aires. The first can't lose and the second can stand to squander thousands. As a money-making proposition the equine breed s a rank failure. Pierre Lorillard expended \$2,500,000 on his great stock for New Jersey. Less than a week ago, Brown, his manager, told me that the property was for sale at \$250,000, and nobody wanted it at that. Marcus Daly has out in the Bitter Root valley, in Montana, absolutely the finest horse ranch in the world. No where on this earth is there a place that is a marker to Daly's, and yet rich as he is he could ill-afford to stand the fearful drain the ranch would make on his resources did he not utilize a lot of the inclosed ground, which is bigger than many a German principality, in ways that bring him revenue. For instance, he has twentyfour orchards on the estate from which he gathers quantities of fruits. His strawberries bring large cash returns, and so he makes up to some extent in horticultural products what he loses on his thorough-breds. But the man who is once inoculated with the horse virus rarely gets over There is a fascination about it that is inexplicable

Henry Lawrence, the "King of the Hooes," who was a guest of honor at Philidelphia police headquarters recently, is no ordinary "hobo," be it understood and is treated with the consideration due his rank He is a person of courtly bearings is well fitted by birth and education to occupy almost any position, and, although he is 68 years old, he is still pursuing his travels with youthful ardor. He has recently returned from a European trip, and is now traversing the United States in his private reight car. The "King" was educated at Harvard university, speaking three languages fluently, besides being thoroughly conversant with "hobo" lingo. He is a musician of no mean talent, a poet, and in record, carefully preserved, testifies. As a draughtsman he is very clever, a number of specimens of his skill being on view at the Sixteenth district. According to his own statement, the "King" is now tra-versing the United States for the purpose of elucidating to responsive householders his ideas on banking and commercial law

The career of Amos R. Eno, who has just died in New York, leaving a fortune estimated at about \$20,000,000, furnishes an other illustration of the enormous rise in the value of real estate in our great cities When Mr. Eno first arrived in New York from the Connecticut village where he was born, all his earthly goods were tied up in a bandana handkerchief. The little forune he subsequently made in the goods business was invested in real estate which was far removed from the business center of the metropolis when he bought it. Among his investments was the lot which he built the Fifth Avenue hotel. The site was then so far uptown that his project was called Eno's folly, and the hetel came near causing his ruin before i was finished. To-day all the great hotels of New York are located farther uptown than this one, and the tendency is still up-

"We use the eagle as a national emblem." says the Christian Advocate, "because the first battle of the Revolution began in the early morning, and the sleeping eagles were awakened in the early morning, flew from their nests, and circled over the combat ants, 'shricking for freedom,' the American patriots declared.

"Green be the graves where those martyrs are lying! Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest.
While o'er their ashes the starry fold flying
Wraps the proud eagle they roused from
his nest."

Professor Charles Eliot Norton will retire rom the chair of modern languages at Harvard this year. As the successor of Longfellow and Lowell and head of the fine arts department, Professor Norton has strenuously fought and worked for the highest ideals in art and citizenship. As the literary executor of Lowell and the translator of Dante, Professor Norton is well known wherever there are intelligent readers of

the English language. "It is more than thirty years," says Senator Davis, of Minnesota, "since I began to make a collection of works relating to Na-poleon Bonaparte. During this period I have accumulated about 800 volumes, some of them rare and priceless. My collection was inaugurated before the Napoleonic fad set in, and was started because of the regard I have for the greatest man France

has ever known."

In the Protestant cemetery at Caen there is a tomb which has just been restored, thanks to the attention of the pastor, M. Bourgeois. The stone bears these words: "In memory of George Brummel, Esq., who departed this life on the 25th of March, 1840, aged 62 years." The tomb centains the remains of the noted favorite of George

A feature of interest at the next commencement of Roanoke college, at Salem, Va., on June 15, will be the graduation of one of the five students from Korea now at that institution-Kiu Beung Surh, will be the first Korean to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts in America, or in

Many well-dressed London dandies have contracts with West End florists for the supply of buttonhole bouquets. As a rule their charge is about \$5 a week, and this includes two battonholes daily, one wear during the day and the other for the